The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864. Vol. 37. No. 21:

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
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apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

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apr. 15, 1864—tf.

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Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

Select Poetry.

A REBEL POET.

An agreeable army correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, writing from near Brandy Station, Va., under date of April 21st, says:

Strange as it may seem, we made some very pleasant acquaintances among the prisoners we were sent to guard, some of whom we had helped to capture, and care for when wounded on the field. One rebel, Maj. McKnight, of the rebel Gen. Loring's staff, was an especial favorite. He was a poet, musician and joker, and used to run "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," on almost all matters. I append a little morceau of his, under the *nom de plume* of Asa Hartz, entitled

MY LOVE AND I.

My Love reposes on a rosewood frame,
A bunk have I;
A couch of feathery down fills up the same;
Mine's straw, but dry;
She sinks to rest at night with scarce a sigh;
With waking eyes I watch the hours creep by.

My Love her daily dinner takes in state,
And so do I;
The richest viands flank her silver plate;
Coarse grub have I;
Pure wines she sips at ease, her thirst to slake;
I pump my drink from Erie's limpid lake.

My Love has all the world at will to roam;
Three acres I;
She goes abroad or quiet sits at home;
So cannot I;
Bright angels watch around her couch at night;
A Yank, with loaded gun keeps me in sight.

A thousand weary miles now stretch between
My Love and I;
To her this wintry night, cold, calm, serene,
I waft a sigh,
And hope with all my earnestness of soul,
To-morrow's mail may bring me my parole.

There's hope ahead! we'll one day meet again,
My love and I;
We 'll wipe away all tears of sorrow then;
Her love lit eye
Will all my many troubles then beguile,
And keep this wayward reb from Johnson's Isle.

SONG OF THE ARMY HORSE.

The army horse was wofully thin;
The ends of his bones stuck through his skin.
He was weak in his knees, and almost dead,
Because he had been so shabbily fed.

Yet, sick and distressed, he thought that he
Might sing a song in a minor key;
So he opened his mouth, and unloosed his tongue,
And this is the style of the song he sung:

"Spare and lean! Spare and lean!
An army horse, not fit to be seen!
Lean and sick! Lean and sick!
Because of the hay-contractor's trick!

"I'm sick at heart and I faint away,
Whenever I think of these bales of hay;
The outside's fair,—but a scandalous sin
Is the villianous stuff they put within.

"Alas, Alas! how came it to pass?
Where did they grow this kind of grass?
I look at the stuff and groan out, neigh!
I never can eat this sort of hay.

"Where is the man that inspects the hay?
Under the haystack asleep all day."
Or rather, this suffering horse would say,
Perhaps he is paid for staying away.

"But the swindling hay contractor! he
Is the person this horse would like to see;
He is the man I would like to slay,
For cheating us beasts with this worthless hay.

"You may say if you please I'm a blood-thirsty horse,
But I will finish this deed without remorse;
For the scoundrel who furnishes hay to me
Is a traitor as bad as Jefferson D—."

COPPERHEAD COMPLIMENTS DISTASTEFUL TO THE SOLDIER.

A recent Copperhead conventon, composed of the semi-traitors of Allegany county, Md. endeavored to conciliate the good feeliug of the second Maryland Regiment, Potomac Home Guards, by complimenting it for courage and endurance. The regiment, however, did not consider a recognition from such a source at all complimentary, and repudiated it in a series of resolutions, in which they say:

Resolved, That a compliment of such a nature as the one above alluded to, paid, to a loyal man by the enemy of the Government, should be looked upon by the former with suspicion and disgust.

A compliment from such a source to soldiers in the army of the Union we considered the *ne plus ultra* of insults.

Resolved, That even were we an organization of "American citizens of African descent" in the military service of the United States, we would not allow such men as those whose names appear, with their knowledge and consent, upon the circular put forth by this self styled Union Convention, to associate with us in any capacity whatever; neither would we consider the moral standard of regiment elevated, or its patriotism increased, by the addition of recruits from these would be Unionists.

Resolved, That an open foe is more desirable than a treacherous friend—an armed rebel infinitely more honorable than a fire-side traitor.

Resolved, That were we in civil life we would take measures that none such, by our suffrage should hold office as a gift of the people.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of calling a State Convention, and we will vote for no man or set of men who are not pledged to do all in their power for Immediate or Unconditional Emancipation in the State of Maryland; and if allowed an opportunity of attending the coming election, we will vote for and do all in our power to elect the ticket nominated by the Unconditional men of Allegheny county to attend said State Convention.

Resolved, That if we held the faith of the party whose representatives and chosen agents these gentlemen of the Convention are, we should desert in a body and go down to *Dixie, Davis and the Devil.*

This is the general feeling of the men in the army for the Copperhead vilifiers at home.

PROFANITY IN THE CARS.

A writer in one of our exchanges has the following to say about what has been observed by many persons, viz.: the rapid increase of profanity and vulgarity on the cars: "Ears polite have often been shocked by profanity in the cars running on different railroads. To so great an extent has this come that ladies having respect for themselves have been compelled to change cars because of the shocking and lamentable want of common decency, as exhibited by some of the passengers. If a gentleman out of polite deference to the ladies, should happen to even gently reprimand the uncouth and vulgar fellows, instead of having a desirable effect it seems to make them worse. In such cases the conductors should turn the self-condemned immoralists out of the cars. The boards of railroads have long since passed stringent resolutions to prevent smoking in the ladies' car and a special car is attached, for the smoker's benefit. The smoke of a cigar is not offensive to people as a general thing, but the smoke of immorality suggestive of 'fire and brimstone,' is entirely too stifling to everybody except the low, the vulgar, and the vile; and it should not be permited to impregnate the atmosphere of a public passenger car, or any other place where promiscuous crowds of people are apt to collect. It is an intolerable nuisance, and with a view to its abatement we would suggest the propriety of attaching a profane car in front of that occupied by smokers, for the accommodation of those who have no regard for the laws of God or for the feelings of those who may be within the sound of their voices."

It is reported that the Rebel ram Albemarle which captured Plymouth, is now in full possession of Albemarle Sound. On Friday last she was seen from Roanoke Island. It is reported that an iron-clad from Fortress Monroe had arrived at Hatteras; and was under way to meet this Rebel ram.

The War for the Union.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

Terrible battles between the armies of Grant and Lee took place on Thursday and Friday.

The special correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* has arrived in Washington, with the following account of operations up to Friday morning:

CROSSING THE RAPIDAN.

"The whole Army of the Potomac effected the passage of the Rapidan on the 4th instant. General Wilson's cavalry division forded the river at Germannia Ford, and General Gregg's division at Ely's Ford, eight miles below, at daybreak. The few mounted pickets of the enemy that were watching the two points, scampered off before them. Double pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry that had marched to the Ford during the night commenced crossing over about 8 A. M. Gen. Hancock's corps and the reserve artillery crossed at Fly's Ford and Gen. Warren's at Germanna. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of the river continued all day at both points. Gen. Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorsville battle-ground. Gen. Warren is at the old Wilderness Tavern, and Gen. Sedgwick at the tavern and Germanna Ford. Both Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night.

"Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank Gen. Wilson's and Gen. Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's Store the latter some distance beyond Chancellorsville. They discovered nothing of the the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several couriers. One of the latter carried a despatch from Gen. Rhodes to Gen. Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force at Germanna and Ely's Fords.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY OPENED.

"Reveille was sounded at 3 A. M. on Thursday, and our whole army was again in motion at daylight. According to the order of the day, Gen. Hancock's corps was to march upon Chancellorsville, southwestwardly on the Pamunkey road to Grove Church, Gen. Warren's from Old Wilderness Tavern to Parker's Store, on the Orange Court House plank-road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's. Gen. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney Branch church, a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general hunt after Stewart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrating for a fight.

"The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when, at about 6 o'clock, reports came in from both turnpike and plank-road running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court-house, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery toward us from near Old and New Verdiersville. The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong rebel columns were moving upon us from the directions mentioned, Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germanna Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle at this point.

"Commanding ridges running from the northwest to the southeast cross both roads over which the enemy were advancing, about half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a battle front, and was selected for this purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, Warren the centre, and Hancock was expected to come up on the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front. About noon Gen. Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up the left and Ayres's regulars to the right of the road—Sweitzer's followed in reserve.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

"After advancing about three quarters of a mile they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well formed and strong rebel position on a thickly wooded ridge.

"A severe fight ensued. Our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayers's regular brigade and forcing it back precipitately. The flank of Bartlett's brigade being exposed, it was also soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts Battery had to be left behind in consequence of the killing of nearly all of the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Sweitzer's brigade, and Wadsworth's, of Robinson's division, were ordered forward, and relieved the two brigades. The enemy soon attacked these, but were held at bay. Brisk musketry and artillery firing were kept up for an hour or so longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of the line. Our loss in this affair was quite severe—Ayres's and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given. But the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing."

"Among the wounded are General Bartlett, slightly; Col. Hays, Eighteenth Massachusetts, slightly; Col. Gwin, One Hundred and Tenth Pa.; Col. Lombard, Fourth Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners.

FRESH TROOPS ORDERED UP.

"Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he had started out on, and march over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete the formation of the line of battle.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the centre had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meant to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration. Hancock's advance, Mott's division arrived just in time to form with Getty's, to the left and right of the plank road leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-house. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock's time to come up and form. They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line. Birney's division of the Second corps soon came up, and quickly formed on the right of Getty. Burlow's and Gibbons's division formed a second line as they came up."

TERRIBLE MUSKETRY FIRE.

"The enemy in vast force pressed energetically and repeatedly upon the front, and a most furious musketry fight continued for nearly two hours.—The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artilllery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side, but as to voilence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac. Our line steadily held its ground until the whole corps was forward, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part, and put an end to the fight. Wadesworth's division and a Brigade of Robinson's division, under command of General Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness prevented the full execution of this plan. The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hays, killed; Colonels S. S. Hicks, Carrall and Tyler among the wounded.

FAILURE OF LEE'S TACTICS.

"Hancock's men behaved most admirably. The Fifth New York cavalry, in advance on the road to Parker's Store, was attacked by superior force in the morning and driven back with considerable loss. General Sheridan sent a message to General Meade in the evening, to the effect that he had met part of Stuart's cavalry and was driving them in every direction. Genearl Lee made two attempts to cut our army in two, both on the right and left, by getting between the river and Warren's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side and between Hancock's corps and the remainder of the army on the other. That he was foiled in both purposes, and that the army has been concentrated, notwithstanding his two well-conceived attacks, constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant.—Not quite one-half of the army was engaged."

THE BATTLE RESUMED ON FRIDAY.

The special correspondence of the *Times*, writing from headquarters at Wilderness Tavern, Friday evening, May 6, gives the following intelligence of the great battle on Friday:

"The day has closed upon a terribly hard-fought field, and the Army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts. Lee's tactics, so energetically employed at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another, have again been brought to bear, but I rejoice to say that the army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught of the enemy, and stands to-night solidly in the position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon Hancock upon the right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battles yesterday; but the iron old Second corps nobly stood its ground; then the enemy hurled his battallion upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained a temporary advantage, but our veterans were nobly rallied, and the rebels repulsed with awful loss.

"About half past four P. M. Lee made a feigned attacked upon the whole line, and then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarly, but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels hurled back with great loss. Night had now come on, and it is believed at headquarters, at this hour, that Lee has withdrawn from our front. Although the nature of the ground has been of a terrible character, most of it being so thickly wooded as to render movements all but impossible, and to conceal entirely the operations of the enemy, yet he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, and nothing but the nature of the battle-field has prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides has been very heavy, but at this hour of hastily writing I cannot even give and estimate.

REPORTED LOSSES.

"The number of our wounded is reported at about ten thousand. the killed at two thousand. The losses of the enemy exceeds this. He left his dead and disabled on the field in our hands. The Ambulence Corps, with its admirable organization, is working to its full capacity, carrying the wounded to Rappahannock Station. Sixteen trains of cars, dispatched from Alexandria to-day, will receive them. It is expected that they will return with their bruised and mangled freight about daylight.

"Several car-loads of ice were also sent down for comfort of the wounded. The Sanitary Commissions are on the field, with plentiful supplies of everything necessary for the wounded. The government has hospital accommodations here for thirty thousand, which will probably meet all demands.

SATURDAY THE THIRD DAY.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WILDERNESS, Va., May 7, 1864.

A deep and almost impenetrable mist pervaded the whole battle-field at sunrise this morning, and we were not as usual greeted with the salute of the cannonade in the morning. Beyond some desultory musket firing on the left of Sedgwick's position, nothing happened to disturb the monotony of the morning until about ten o'clock, when a sharp musketry engagement took place on the left of Sedgwick's corps. Generals Grant, Meade and Burnside spent nearly the whole morning in consultation.

The enemy planted a battery about 11 o'clock in some woods on the Orange Pike road, about half a mile from our intrenchments, and sent shells with visible effect into some camps a quarter of a mile from head-quarters. This fire was replied to by our batteries on either side of the road. This was followed by sharp musketry skirmishing, during which the rebels were driven in about a mile.

Some light shirmishing took place about 10 o'clock on the left of Hancock's corps, during which a few artillery shots were exchanged, but without any material result. At noon Gen. Meade and retinue left head-quarters and proceeded to an eminence on the right of the Chancellorsville road for the purpose of establishing a new base of operations, but after taking a brief survey he returned to his original quarters.

The rebels had been all day massing troops on the right of our line, with the intention of flanking us, and early in the afternoon a moderate cannonade was heard in that direction. A few companies of cavalry, on their way from Germania Ford, were met by the extreme left of the line of the enemy soon after passing the ford, and they were driven in on the Chancellorville road to within our lines. Artillery and infantry were placed in the rear of Sedgwick's corps, for the purpose of checking any demonstration on our right flank. During the entire afternoon, with the exception of an occasional cannon shot, nothing of any moment occurred.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the order was given for a general movement of the whole line in the direction of Chancellorsville, previous to which Gen. Grant, accompanied by his staff, paid a visit around the different corps lines, and was received with tumultuous cheering.

Shortly after five o'clock the long, solid lines of the devoted Union army could be seen emerging from the various positions in which they gave battle to the rebels for the three days previous, and gradually they massed on the open, undulating piece of country, directly in front of Gen. Meade's head-quarters. Column after column broke on the sight, apparently springing from the ground, and forcibly reminding one of *Roderick Dhu's* boast to *James Fitsjames*, in Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Gradually the army massed in solid phalanx at the point indicated, and as gradually did the columns emerge from that phalanx and file over the different roads in the direction of Chancellorsville.

From the woods opposite General Head-quarters, on the east, could be seen the troops of General Burnside, slowly winding down the hill and swinging around on the Chancellorsville road. The four different army corps, Hancock's, Warren's, Sedgwick's and Burnside's poured in living masses over the different avenues to the new positions to be taken.

About dark the rebels, who had just been made aware of the march of the Union army, ventured from the position to which they had been driven back by our forces, and from a distant hill opened a battery on some of our rear columns but without inflicting any injury. As the batteries opened fire the bands performed "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c., in defiance and contempt.

Birney's Division of Hancock's corps were detailed, by Gen. Meade, as a rear guard to cover the march, or as it was, strictly speaking, the advance of the Union army. This division took possession of the intrenchments of our troops during the movement, and most effectually checked any demonstrations of prowling rebels on our left.

The troops were engaged the whole night in moving; infantry, artillery, baggage, ammunition and supply wagons, ambulances and every variety of vehicle attendant on a great army, blocked up all the roads for miles. The weather was extremely warm, and impenetrable clouds of dust filled the air, rendering the march an extremely unpleasant one.

SUNDAY, THE FOURTH DAY.

As Sunday is a day that has figured so conspicuously in the great events of the war, it was confidently expected that its advent would record some momentous event in the present great movement of the army, but up to the time I write but little has transpired of moment beyond a desperate fight between the old First Army corps, now attached to Warren's corps, and a portion of the rebel army who attempted to check our advance near Todd's Tavern.

A full account of the fighting has been forwarded to you, and it is only necessary for me to allude to it in this connection. In the morning Generals Grant and Meade established their head-quarters at Piney Branch, about two and a half miles from Chancellorsville, on the Todd's Tavern road. A party of twenty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured within the past few days, passed head-quarters this morning, among them several rebel Captains and two Colonels.

The weather to-day is intensely hot, and the soldiers, in their onward career, suffered greatly from the intense heat. As division after division filed over the various roads on their way to Spottsylvania Court House, every stream, small creek and pool of water was eagerly sought after by the tired soldiers, when, after filling their canteens with muddy water and applying them to their parched lips, they would proceed on the way to Richmond.

At three o'clock in the afternoon an order was given to prepare to move and at about four o'clock Generals GRANT and MEADE left Piney Branch and proceeded over the hills in an easterly direction, and taking a turn through the woods to the right, selected a spot about two miles distant as a base of operations for Monday's work.

About five o'clock the train attached to General Head-quarters left, and just at dusk the newly selected head-quarters were fully established.

A detachment of four companies of Massachusetts cavalry went out in the morning on a reconnoitring expedition towards the Rapidan. They returned in the afternoon with three empty saddles, having had a small skirmish with some Rebel cavalry a few miles out.

The twenty-five hundred Rebel prisoners alluded to are quartered directly in the rear of GRANT's head-quarters, and surrounded by a small guard. They are, to say the least comfortably clad. Nearly every man has good shoes, and they really look like good fighting stock.

A Union deserter, who had gone over to the Rebels on two occasions, was taken this morning, and will be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty will be hung without delay,

We are anxiously awaiting the development of the morrow, and the general impression is that a great battle will take place, although it is not improbable the greater portion of the day will be taken up in manœuvring for positions.

We are entirely cut aff from all communication with the North by any regular means of conveyance, and one of the greatest trials of the newspaper correspondents is to devise means of getting matter through to their respective papers. It is a matter involving great personal risk, as the country between us and the nearest point North that communicates direct to Washington is infested with Rebel guerrillas. Several messengers have gone through, or started to go through, with despatches to THE INQUIRER, but we are as yet in doubt whether any of them reached their point of destination.

SKIRMISHES ON MONDAY, FIFTH DAY.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., TUESDAY, May 10, 1864.

From the N. Y. Times.

The military situation at this hour (Tuesday, 12 M.) finds the line of the army drawn around Spottsylvania Court-house, in the arc of a circle, the concave towards us. The enemy is in force at that point, and seems determined to dispute the passage. I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the two armies ran a race from the Wilderness for Spottsylvania, but unfortunately the enemy won the race. This should not be interpreted as conveying any censure on the army of the Potomac, which has marched with a new inspiration and a rapidity never before seen in its history.—But the very necessities of our condition as the invading party, with our old base abandoned and a new one not yet opened, obliges us to take immense trains, which, of course, retard the general movement of the army; the rebels constantly falling back on their base, and favored by their very poverty, can beat us on an equal start. It would certainly have been a great point gained had we been able to make Spottsylvania Court-House in advance of the enemy. An inspection of the map will show you that it is an important strategic point, being the point of divergence of the roads leading southward, both to the right and left. The enemy's command of it enables him to cover the withdrawal of his trains and at the same time bars our further advance, unless on the condition of an assault—which in the country in which we are now fighting, is very destructive of life—or of a turning movement.

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About 6 o'clock last evening, Gen. HANCOCK, holding the right of our line, crossed Po Creek and seized the Block House Road, the direct line from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania Court-House. Immediately afterward, WARREN, who now has center, advanced his line of battle, drove the rebels for half a mile, and took up a strong position. Up to the present hour, the situation remains as here described.

The rebels have as yet shown no disposition to assume the offensive at this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack would take place on HANCOCK'S front, toward the Catharpen Road, and on a line with the Rock Road. The troops showed great diligence in

Continued on second page.)

Dispatches from Cairo, dated Friday, state that a Union train of two hundred and forty wagons, while returning to Pine Bluff, was captured by the Rebels on the 25th ult, together with the escort, under the command of Col. Drake, comprising the Twenty-sixth Iowa Regiment the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment, and the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, with four pieces of artillery. Gen. Steele's advance of cavalry reached Little Rock on the 1st inst. His main body was greatly harassed by the Rebels during his retreat from Camden, and he was compelled to destroy his trains and every bridge behind him. On the 30th he crossed the Sahne River; but before crossing he was attacked by the Rebels under Gen. Fagen, and during the evening a portion of the Rebel cavalry crossed above, and proceeded within eight miles of Little Rock causing considerable alarm there. Latest reports from Little Rock assure us that both that place and Pine Bluff are safe. Gen. Andrews, with three hundred men, had arrived to strengthen the force at Pine Bluff.

Gen. Sturgis's cavalry had a fight near Bolivar, Tenn, on Monday last with the Rebels under Forest. Our troops numbered 700, with two pieces of artillery; those of the enemy were 1,000. After a fight of two hours, in which Gen. Sturgis lost only two killed and ten wounded, the Rebels were driven across the Hatchie River, destroying the bridge behind them. Advices from Bull's Gap announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad for a distance of 15 miles between Lick Creek and Greenville, Tenn., by a brigade of troops belonging to Gen. Cox's command. Every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent of 15 miles was burned, and the road left in such a condition that it cannot be repaired for months. Another expedition burned all the bridges on the road over the Watauga River, and tore up the entire track at all points within their reach.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 30th. It is reported that a skirmish had taken place between Grand Ecore and Alexandria. Gen. Lucas, with our rear guard, engaged the Rebels, under Wharton, two or three brigades strong, and fought him day and night for three days. We cleaned them out. The Rebs had about 10,000 cavalry, and harassed our force until within seven miles of Alexandria. Our forces were under Gen. Emory.

FROM GENERAL BANKS ARMY.

THE RETURN TO ALEXANDRIA.

The Retreat Conducted by General Franklin. A Severe Engagement.

The special correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* with the Red River expedition, gives full particulars of General Bank's retreat to Alexandria. Our forces arrived at that place on the 26th and 27th of April. The *Republican's* correspondent says:

GENERAL FRANKLIN CONDUCTING THE RETREAT.

General Franklin and General A. J. Smith held a consultation at Grand Ecore last week, and agreed upon a programme by which they could bring the Army successfully back to Alexandria.—Franklin laid his plan before General Banks, and told him that he (Franklin) had held a consultation with General Smith, and that they had agreed upon the plan, and that he would undertake to conduct the retreat, if he (Banks) would not interfere.—General Banks assented, and thus virtually turned the command over to General Franklin. He took a cavalry escort and came on to Alexandria, arriving here a day or so in advance of the main army.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

General Franklin took up his march from Grand Ecore last Thursday, destaoying all the stores for which he had no transportation. When his army arrived at Cane river, Saturday morning, where General Franklin expected to cross, he found the rebels under Dick Taylor, posted on a high eminence on the opposite side, in force, to dispute the crossing. Franklin at once opened on them whith artillery, and heavy cannonading was kept up all day Saturday, Saturday night and until Sunday morning about nine oclock. In the meantime Franklin sent a large infantry force up Cane river two or three miles, where they succeded in finding a ford, at which they crossed over, came down near the bank, and charged the heights. A severe engagement ensued, in which both sides lost heavily.

The rebels were driven from the hill, and a crossing of the whole army effected. Two hundred and fifty of our wounded at this battle came down on Monday, on the steamer Red Chief. Their wounds had not been dressed when they arrived here. I have not been able to learn the exact estimate of losses on both sides. It is my, opinion, however, that our losses will not exceed four hundred in killed, wounded, &c. The rebel loss is perhaps greater. The Rebels soon closed in on General Franklin's rear, and there has been sharp skirmishing all the way down.

GUERILLAS.

This place has been in a constant state of excitement and alarm since it was known that the army was falling back upon Alexandria. This alarm has been increased by frequent guerilla raids on the opposite side of the river. On Sunday morning a number of rebels, numbering forty or fifty, made a dash on Pineville, on the opposite side of the river, fired a volley at the boats, captured some of our scouts and pickets, and spread terror among the women and children of Pineville.

The gunboat opened on them, and shelled the opposite shore for about an hour. This caused almost a panic in Alexandria, as the shelling began about five o'clock Monday morning, at a time when the most of the inhabitants were asleep. The cannonading was loud, and shook the houses, making the window sashes rattle. This was too much for the nerves of delicate women, and many were the hands that were wrung in horror at the thought of a battle in our midst. The matter was soon explained and the excitement gradually subsided.—The excitement was revived Monday evening. The rebels made another dash at Pineville, causing a 'big scare.' The gunboats opened out, and shelled the woods back of the village. Nobody hurt.

A REBEL JOKE'

It is said that the rebels captured at Mansfield two wagons loaded with paper collars; and that General Dick Taylor returned the collars through a flag of truce, with a letter to General Banks, in which the facitious rebel-said: "I have boiled, fried, baked and stewed these things, and can do nothing with them. We cannot eat them. They are a luxury for which we have no use, and I would like, therefore, to exchange them for a like quantoty of hard-tack." The joke is a good one, and has convulsed the western boys, who have no great admiration for the "Liberator of Louisiana."—When the western troops passed General Bank's head-quarters, coming into Alexandria, yesterday, they groaned, jeered; and called aloud, "How about those paper collars?"

THE BLACK FLAG.

Before the battle of Pleasant Hill, General Dick Taylor sent in by a flag of truce, a letter to General Banks, in which he told him that *if negro troops were used against the Confederate army, he (Taylor) would raise the black flag, and show no quarter.* It may be owing to this fact that no negro troops were engaged, they having been sent to the rear (or rather to the front) to guard the baggage train, on its way back to Grand Ecore.

THE GUN BOATS.

As many will doubtless attach some blame to Admiral Porter for getting his gunboats ashore above the falls, and allowing them to be caught, it is but justice to him and his squadron of brave men to say that the country owes him and them much for the part they performed. Had it not been for the gunboats above Grand Ecore, after the battle of Pleasant Hill, the rebels would have captured Bank's entire fleet of some thirty or forty transports, all loaded with valuable stores. The naval despatch boat Benefit, Captain Leery, commanding, while carrying to the transports, a hundred miles, by river, above Grand Ecore, the news of Bank's retreat, and an order for their return, was fired into at Grapps' Bluffs, forty miles above Grand Ecore, by a battery of four pieces of artillery, and by about 500 infantry. The rebels fired forty shots, killing the captain of the boat J. T. Hatcher, and two others; two shells burst in the engine room. The benefit carried two pieces, which did good service, firing fifteen shots, killing and wounding some thirty rebels. I am indebted to A. J. Jones, master's mate on the flag ship, and who commanded one the guns on the Benefit, for these facts. The rebels must have known that the Benefit carried despatches announcing Bank's defeat, and hence their desperate effort to capture her.

LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.—General Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the army, in a late speech:

I did not drink at college, I did not drink at West Point; but when I got into the army I found it was all the fashion. If you went into an officer's quarters the first thing was to offer you something to drink. It was thought you did not treat him with proper respect if you did not. I fell into the habit. I drank whiskey and offered it to others. When I was stationed at Florida, I once offered whisky to an officer and he declined. I urged him to drink and he drank. A short time after I attended him in the horrors of delirium tremens, and I made up my mind that it was wicked, and that I never would do it again; and have not. I do not keep it in my quarters or my tent. I know it is a hard stand to take, especially for a young officer; but I can say from my own experience that it will pay.

THE Richmond *Examiner* thus winds up an editorial fully justifying and glorifying in the massacre at Fort Pillow: "Repeat Fort Pillow, repeat Plymouth a few times, and we shall bring the yankees to their senses; and, what is even better, our Government will rise to a proper sense of its position as an organ of a nation, and no longer act as if it were the junta of a set of revolted prisoners. *The Enquirer* finds no evidence of massacre at all, and refers to the hospitalities extended to Gen. Chalmers by the officers of the steamer Platte Valley as proof that no outrage was committed. The editor adds that a negro at $5,000 is too valuable to be shot."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

We devote the most of our space to the details of the fierce battles that has been raging for almost every day for near two weeks. Though the results at this writing are not decisive, yet we feel very hopeful and sanguine that the chief armies of the rebels will be routed and destroyed before the fighting now going on, is brought to a close. We give a resume of the operations of the Army of the Potomac from the time it crossed the Rapidan, down to the latest dates.

Wednesday, May 14th.—The Army of the Potomac made its forward movement Tuesday night.—at midnight crossing the Rapidan at several fords without serious opposition, about fifteen miles above Fredericksburg. The army consists of the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock; Fifth Corps, Gen. Warren; Sixth Corps, Gen. Sedgwick. Wednesday night our army encamped in the Wilderness, two or three miles west of Chancellorsville, where the headquarters were established.

Thursday, 5th.—Lee finding our army had passed the Rapidan and out-manœuvered him, moved his army from Gordonsville, and early in the morning chosing his ground. The roads were narrow and bounded on either side with a dense growth of young pine, chinkopin and scrubby oak, with an undergrowth of hazel, that rendered the forests impenetrable. An advance in line of battle was almost impossible, and artillery could not be brought into action at all. Lee adhered to his old tactics by hurling his army against our flanks and centre, intending to whip us in detail. He was every where repulsed. We gained no decisive advantage in this day's fight. Gen. Hays was killed on the left. During the night Gen. Grant prepared for an attack on the following morning. The corps of Gen. Burnside—the 9th—numbering 30,000 men, which had been stationed at Warrenton, was brought forward and assigned to a position as a reserve.

Friday 6th—A great battle was fought on this day. lasting from daylight until dark, Gen. Grant making the attack. During the day Lee repeated his tactics of Thursday, but was again repulsed. The slaughter on both sides was very great, our army because of the unfavorable nature of the ground and the superior knowledge of that ground by the enemy, suffering the most. But the moral effects of the day's fighting were with us. The Rebels had gained nothing—having again failed to break our line. Gen. Wadsworth was killed.

Saturday 7th.—This was mainly a rapid marching day with the infantry of both armies—Lee striving to get into a good position on the North Anna and Grant to intercept and harrass him.—The opposing cavalry forces, however, had a fierce clash about six miles north of Spottsylvania Court House, resulting in our advantage. The different corps also had some fighting during the day.

Sunday, 8th—Fighting was renewed on the morning of this day, Gen. Meade commencing the attack. The Rebels were driven out of their hastily constructed breastworks, about two and a half miles from the Court House. The fight was not a general one, nor a very severe one. Gen. Sedgwick was killed, and was succeeded by General H. G. Wright. After dark the Rebels attempted a night surprise, but were driven back.

Monday, 9th—There was skirmishing this morning, but no fighting of consequence occurred until the afternoon, when a severe fight took place between Hancock and the Rebel right under Longstreet. Warren, commanding our center, was also engaged. We drove the enemy half a mile. General Sheridan, commanding the cavalry corps, on this day succeeded in getting in the enemy's rear; tore up eight or ten miles of the Virginia Central Rrilroad; captured and distroyed two locomotives and three trains heavily laden with supplies for Lee's army; destroyed his depot of supplies at Beaver Dam, and recaptured 378 of our men, including several officers.

Tuesday, 10th—There was a great battle fought this day. The enemy attempted once more to turn our flank; and it was only after a struggle of extraordinary severity that he was repulsed, and our lines were re-established. Later in the day a vigorous attempt was made by Grant upon the enemy, with such success that our troops took from Lee several thousand prisoners and a number of guns. Our losses on this day were very severe—probably not less than nine thousand in all. Generals Rice and Stevenson were killed.

Wednesday, 11th.—To-day General Grant telegraphed to the War Department that the result of six days' fighting was "much in our favor." The army was comparatively quiet during the day. A letter dated at seven o'clock in the evening says: "Our position is the same as at the close of yesterday's battle. There has been active skirmishing nearly all day, but no general engagement.—Our batteries at intervals have shelled the enemy to prevent his throwing up earth works, which he attempted to do." On this day the cavalry command of Gen. Sheridan met and defeated the cavalry command of Gen. Stuart, and also destroyed an additional quantity of rebel stores and several miles of railroad.

Thursday, 12th.—The greatest battle of the war was fought this day, and the army of the Potomac achieved a splendid victory. The enemy was completely surprised at a very early hour in the morning by an attack in force by Gen. Hancock. The fighting during the day was terrific, but the Rebels utterly failed to recover the ground lost in the morning. A terrible infantry fight was kept up during the night, and at daylight Lee abandoned the strongly entrenched position of Spottsylvania Court House, leaving in our hands eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and 4,000 prisoners. He had been badly whipped. This day Sheridan again met and defeated the enemy's cavalry, and penetrated within the outer line of the defenses of Richmond.

Friday, 13th.—In the morning the fact was ascertained that Lee had retreated, but whether to occupy a new position of defense in the vicinity or make a thorough retreat was not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's were engaged in settling this question, and at 7.30 A. M. had come upon his rear guard. Our army was greatly fatigued by the exertions of the previous day. Reinforcements from Washington were today sent forward. Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory address to the army.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday there was no fighting in force. The heavy rains had made the roads impassable for artillery. Lee holds his position, and was entrenching himself at the latest accounts. Grants army is largely reinforced, and must soon move upon the rebels with a crushing power.

A riot of females, demanding "bread or blood," took place in Savannah on the 27th ult. The band appeared armed in the streets, seizing all the food they could find. The military were called out, suppressed the tumult and the ringleaders were consigned to prison.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

OUR ARMS VICTORIOUS!

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the southwest.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

BATTLE OF MONDAY, MAY 9.—CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

throwing up breastworks, and a brigade was advanced out for a mile or more from the main front over some cleared land. About an hour before sunset this attack was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade, the enemy charged toward our line, but never reached it.—They put a few guns in position, and shelled the woods for a while, but did no harm. A small number of Gen. Birney's troops, on whom the attack was principally made, were wounded by the enemy's musketry before they withdrew, having received more harm than they had done. Before this attack, our advance could see Hill's Corps marching south to join the main body, opposing our progress in front on the branch of the Po. As it was necessary to hold this position until it was certain the enemy were gone. Gen. Hancock did not stay the progress of the men engaged in forming breastworks, but added another line in the open ground around Todd's Tavern, a regiment of heavy artillery working all night to finish them. It was a very pretty sight. The lanterns of the workmen hung to the blossoming cherry-trees, and picturesque groups of soldiers digging and erecting the works, while batteries stood harnessed up, their cannoniers lying on the ground around the carriages, in wait for any emergency. At sunrise scouts advanced and found the enemy in small force; and about noonday Gen. Hancock left Gen. Ward's brigade to hold the position, and advanced with his corps toward the River Po, which by night he had, after considerable resistance, passed. Gen. Burnside pushing out on the extreme left, advanced to a place in front of Sedgwick's (now Wright's) corps. A reconnoissance by two regiments was made. These advance some distande without meeting much resistance. At the same time the cannonade along some portions of the front was quite brisk between curs and the rebel artillery.

The prisoners we have are in apparent good condition. One fellow, who was taken with much trouble, explained his determined efforts to avoid capture, on the ground that it was currently reported that we should massacre all our prisoners, in revenge for the slaughter of our negro soldiers.

The same intolerable heat which we have had ever since this movement commenced still continues, and numerous cases of *coup de soleil* happen every day. It is, however, one compensation for the heat that it keeps the roads in excellent traveling condition, saving and excepting the dust, which is here of a most malignant type.

Gen. Wright, who formerly commanded a division of the Sixth, is now in command of that Corps so grievously deprived of its head by the death of the beloved Sedgwick, the details of which I yesterday sent you. The grief at this sad event intensifies as it becomes known throughout the army. An effort was at first made to keep the sad fact from the knowledge of his men. Gen. Wright is an excellent soldier, and will command the Sixth well.

The road which our troops faced runs from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburgh, and is forty-one miles long. It crosses no river. Proceeding from Orange Court-house, we come at a distance of ten miles to Verdiersville; ten miles further brings us to Parker's Store, six miles further to Wilderness; five miles further to Chancellorsville; ten miles more to Fredericksburgh.

Just as I close this letter a heavy cannonading has commenced in the front, for which I leave immediately.

From the N. Y. Times.

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY, MAY 10.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., Wednesday, May 11.

It would seem to have been the policy of Lee in the series of battles which he has delivered during the past week, to contest the advance to Richmond at every available point, to wear us away by degrees, and then, perhaps, to fall upon the Union forces under Butler, and endeavor to annihilate them. This plan has been carried into execution with a masterly skill, inspired by a fury perfectly diabolical.

We are steadily pressing the rebels southward. The enemy has been greatly favored by the nature of this country, in whose dense woods and tangled chapparal the lithe and wary are much more at home. Fortunately, if we once carry the position which they now hold in front of Spottsylvania Court-house, we shall be out of the "Wilderness" and reach open country.

The operations of yesterday were opened by a reconnoissance on the left of Burnside's corps, which developed the fact that the enemy was in no force there—nothing but cavalry disputing the advance. This caused the division of Mott to be withdrawn from its position on the extreme right and it was sent to the left to connect with Burnside. The rebel position now very much resembled ours at Gettysburg, a curved interior line, well protected by breastworks, with the additional defence of a marshy run in front. Holding us at bay in the centre, they discovered the weakness of the right, now held by Barlow's division. This division of Hancock's command had made the passage of the Po, throwing out skirmishers on the east bank. This gave it a coigne of vantage from which it not only enfiladed the entire rebel position, but commanded the road on which their trains were passing. At the same time, however, it isolated it from the rest of the army—a false position, of which the rebels could hardly have failed to take advantage, as we shall presently see.

Gen. Warren's corps held the centre of the line, and it was resolved that a vigorous assault should be made there, while Hancock and Curnside endeavored to assail and turn the two flanks of the enemy. With this view, two divisions of the Second Corps were thrown over to connect with the right of Warren and support him. In execution of the projected design, Warren's corps moved forward during the day, pressing the rebels through the woods to an open space behind, close to the enemy's breastworks. This was attended by very heavy shelling from the enemy, and it was three or four o'clock P. M. before the woods were cleared. After this, the corps advanced to assault the beastworks. In this, however, it did not succeed, although the attempt was gallantly made.—Carroll's brigade went in on the charge and lost eight hundred men.

Gen. Meade realizing the critical position in which the extreme right of our line (Barlow's division,) was placed, had ordered it to draw back. The rebels had, however, anticipated us, and making a detour came in on its rear, making it a matter of considerable difficulty to withdraw; supports coming up, however, it was successfully accomplished. A general attack was ordered all along the line, to take place at 5 o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of some of the Commanders to get into line it was postponed, first to 6 o'clock, and then to half-past. A furious cannonade from our artillery preceded the charge. The worst of it was the lateness of the hour preventing its being perfectly successful.

Gen. Wright advanced the flower of the Sixth Corps. Nobly and well they sustained their reputation. Upton's brigade leading, they advanced rapidly upon the enemy's breastworks without firing a shot, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. As they rushed on they captured the enemy by huncreds, rushing upon them with a fury that nothing could withstand. To the number of twelve hundred they run them back into our lines at full speed, capturing at the same time three of their guns. Earlier in the day one of the enemy's batteries had been disabled and all the cannoniers driven from the guns, from which they were kept by the savage fire of our skirmishers.—It was hoped that all the guns would be brought off, but the charge was not successful on the other parts of the line, and the gallant Sixth had to fall back. Our loss during the day must reach from eight to ten thousand men.

Webb's Brigade, Second Corps, lost heavily—the Twentieth Massachusetts particularly. Col. Macy was dangerously wounded. Maj Abbot, another splendid officer, was killed, and only six or seven officers, out of about twenty-four, left. Lieut. Federshen, of the First Massachusetts, took a section into action in a spot where the rebel sharpshooters had a sweeping fire. He was taken from the field, shot in both thighs, after doing good service. This was on Wright's front.—Gen. Ward was hit in the neck early in the day, but would not leave the field, and afterward led his brigade in the charge on Hancock's front. A battery of Conurs's, on Wright's front, did good service, throwing their shells into the rebel intrenchments. Capt. Martin, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, was wounded in the neck. The losses of the army up to this time exceed anything that any previous battle has cost us.

From the N. Y. Daily World.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BATTLE-FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA,
Thursday, May 12—8 A. M.

Our army this morning is entirely engaged in the fiercest of its battle, and pressing on to victory.

After the sanguinary but generally unsuccessful battle of Tuesday, the army during yesterday was comparatively quiet. A feeble demonstration against our right wing was repulsed this forenoon. A reconnoissance was made on the right to face the enemy's left. It was intended to assault the enemy's right in force.

A column, consisting of a portion of the Sixth corps and Birney's division of General Hancock's cors, were at first intended to undertake this work, which was afterward abandoned. Meanwhile, occasional sharpshooting and artillery firing on both sides occupied the day.

In the forenoon two companies in the left of the Sixth corps commenced driving some sharpshooters from position in a house commanding a partial view of our lines, killing and capturing several of their number. In the afternoon rain to some extent fell, continuing until after dark, drying the dust, cooling the atmosphere, and raising the spirits of the troops. Fires were built and supplies cooked, the bands began to play in the forrest along the lines, and undisturbed for once by the enemy's shells, our soldiers ate heartily and rested sweetly. The enemy had no ammunition to waste in firing artillery at random after nightfall. Their officers acknowledged that, and but little was fired.

Meanwhile news arrived toward evening that General Sheridan had penetrated to the vicinity of Beaver dam, on the Orange Court House railroad, had torn up about ten miles of the track, captured a rebel supply train and recaptured above three hundred of our own men taken prisoners in the Old Wilderness battles. This news was so inspiring, that wherever it was known, a general jubilee of cheers succeeded the announcement, and during the night arrangements were pushed for an attack on our side this morning. The enemy had been seen pushing troops toward our right, and ostentatiously erecting abattis in front of Hancock's troops. It was shrewdly, and as the event showed, rightly suspected that this was only a blind to the real intention of the enemy, was therefore anticipated.

After midnight the Second corps (Hancock's,) was pushed to the left of the Sixth corps, (Wright's,) between that and Burnside's command, and on the left of Spottsylvania road.

At 4½ o'clock this morning Hancock attacked the enemy fronting him, a force opening a withering cannonade and making resistless charges against the very heart of his position.

The cannonade was replied to with vigor. The charges of our men were as vigorously resisted; but the determination of the onset overwhelmed everything. The troops rushed in on the rifle-pits of the enemy, bayonetting them in their works, cutting their lines, and capturing on the first charge over three thousand men and several guns, including the greater portion of the "Stonewall Brigade," belonging to the division commanded by General Ned Johnson, and forming part of Ewell's corps. General Johnson himself was taken prisonerer. The assault was continued till nearly the whole division of the corps was captured and other troops amounting in the aggregate to a thousand men.

Later, 11 o'clock.

A dispatch arrives at this moment announcing the capture of seven thousand prisoner and thirty guns. The battle is still progressing. The Sixth corps in the left of the Second has moved into battle, and are also pushing the enemy. Gen. Warren, Fifth corps, moves up to its support on the right. The battle is becoming general.

Nearly all our artillery is engaged, and the clangor of the guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry, and the explosion of the enemy's shells, filled miles of forest with awful tumult. The shells burst around me while I write.

Later—12 o'clock.

It is just now reported that Hancock has turned the right flank of the enemy below Spottsylvania Court House, and is pressing on. The battle is everywhere overwhelming in our favor.

Terrific firing has just commenced on the left, very near General Grant's headquarters.

The battle is going on with terrible energy and our success is said to be certain. Prisoners are constantly coming in.

The following is a dispatch sent by Gen. Hancock this morning:

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE,
May 12—8 A. M.

I have captured from thirty to forty guns. I have finished up Johnson and am now going into Early. W. J. HANCOCK.

The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. Brigadier-General Stuart, commanding a brigade in Johnson's division, was captured.

General Burnside's column is reported to have moved down on the railroad toward Fredericksburg, going in on the enemy's rear. General Warren, with the Fifth corps on the right, is now sending heavy lines of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in his front, which are supposed to be abandoned.

It is impossible to ascertain all particulars at the time of this writing, but our victory is considered to be going on with a decisive result. We are pressing the enemy everywhere. General Wright is slightly wounded but still in command of the Sixth corps

DISPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[*Official.*]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—5.30 A.M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Official dispatches just received by this Department dated yesterday, 8 A. M., at the battle-field, near Spottsylvania Court-House. They state that during the night, Gen. Hancock marched from his previous position on our right and occupied the ground between Gens. Wright and Burnside; at daylight he attacked with his accustumed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Gen. Edward Johnson's Division and part of Early's, together with Maj.-General Johnson, Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, and from thirty to forty cannon.

The number of prisoners is not given, but it is to be counted by thousands.

Gen. Burnside on the extreme left opened at the same time with Gen. Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with Gen. Hancock, and his left is now actively engaged.

Gen. Wright's troops attacked at seven fifteen o'clock, and are now at work.

Gen. Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly stong.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

(*Official.*)

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864—2: 30 P.M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 6: 30 P. M. It is as follows:

The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two General officers, and over thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division, (Johnson,s) one brigade, (Dobbs',) and one regiment entire of the enemy.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[*Official.*]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13—6½ P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch from Mr. Dana has just reached this department:

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., May 13—8 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new position in the vicinity or to make a thorough retreat, is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 6½ A. M. had came up on his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous effort of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rains of the last 36 hours renders the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH

[*Official*]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Friday, May 13—6:55 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The Acting Surgeon-General reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battle-field, admitted into the Harwood Hospital, not one will require any surgical operation, and that in his opinion two-thirds of the whole number will be fit for duty in thirty days.

Reinforcements are going forward to the Army of the Potomac, Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Washington, May 13.

General Grant sends a dispatch to the President received last night, announcing, in terms of characteristic modesty, that he moved on the "enemy's works" again at Spottsylvania Court-House on Thursday morning, 12th, at daylight. General Burnside and General Hancock making grand and impetous charges with the bayonet by corps; *surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right and centre, and hurling his entire line back with awful slaughter a distance of several miles.* General Grant remained master of the field, with all the rebel dead and wounded. Besides we captured thirty pieces of cannon; one whole division, with its commander, Major-General Ned Johnson; and his brother, Brigadier General Johnson; and Brigadier-General George Stuart.

The rout of the enemy was complete. The capture of General Johnson's rebel division, embracing four thousand men, is exclusive of Lee's killed and wounded on the field.

Washington, May 15—Midnight.—To Major-General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:—Dispatches from General Grant have been received by this Department down to seven o'clock this morning. There had been no engagemeht for the last two days.

Despatches from General Sherman down to eight o'clock last night, state that his forces had been actively engaged during the day, with advantage to our side, but no decided result.

Nothing has been heard of General Butler's operations since his telegrams of last night, heretofore published.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Washington, May 16, 1-30 P. M—To Major-General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:—Our latest dates from General Grant's headquarters are to yesterday morning at 7 o'clock 30 minutes. No operations of importance had occurred. Our reinforcements were arriving.

Nothing has been received from General Butler since the telegrams of Saturday.

We have intelligence from Resaca up to eleven o'clock last night.

Our lines had advanced on the left to the lines of the enemy, their earthworks having been stormed.

General Stoneman is reported to have destroyed a wagon train, captured two guns, and thrashed Roddy. Edwin M. Stanton.

Washington, May 17.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 16th, says:

After ten days of incessant fighting, the army was yesterday allowed to rest and recruit for another struggle.

Some changes in the position of the troops on either side were made during the day, and on the right a slight skirmish occurred between the pickets.

A column of the enemy was seen moveing towards our right flank, for the purpose, it is supposed, of attacking our trains: but a portion of the 2d Corps was sent out to check them, and their object was thus defeated.

It is almost impossible to discover the exact position of the enemy, as they keep behind the woods, and their picket lines only are within our observation.

General Steel at Little Rock.

WASHINGTON MAY 17.

Major General Cadwallader, Philadelphia:

We have no official intelligence of any military operations since my last dispatch.

The Richmond papers of Saturday state that Gen. Steele had surrendered at Camden with 9,000 men to Price. This is known to be untrue. Gen. Steele, with his whole command, withdrew some two weeks ago from Camden, and is now at Little Rock, having defeated Kirby Smith on the way to Saline.

As heretofore stated, Sherman was in close pursuit of Johnston, having captured 1,000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at Resaca.

EDWIN M STANTON
Secretary of War.

OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—6 P. M.

A dispatch from Fortress monroe, just received, states that all the obstructions in the James river have been removed, and that our fleet of ironclads is advancing on Richmond.

HERMUDA HUNDRED, May 12,
via Fortress Monroe, May 13—9 P. M.

A teamster was shot dead this morning by a guerrilla, three miles from Bermuda Hundred.

At daylight this morning the rear guard advanced. At 8 A. M. General Butler and staff left the old headquarters. At 10 A. M. the whole force was moving in the direction of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. At noon the enemy was discovered intrenched. The Tenth New Hampshier charged and drove the enemy from his intrenchments. There was skirmishing all the afternoon on our right. There was no general engagement. A number of rebels were captured, including one colonel. There has been no fighting on the left. The officers and men are in good spirits.

The Loss of General Officers.

The loss of able General officers in each army is oftentimes ono of the most serious they can sustain. Though we have only very limited information regarding the Rebel losses in the late battles, we can yet compare the losses of the two armies in this respect, as follows:—

THE NATIONAL ARMY

Killed—Major-General Sedgwick, of Connecticut; Brigadier-Generals Wadsworth and Rice, of New-York; Stevenson, of Massachusetts; Hays of Pennsylvania—Total 5.

Wounded.—Brigadier-General Torbert, of New-Jersey; Robinson, of the Regular Army; Getty of the same; Webb of New York; Baxter of Pennsylvania; W. H. Morris, of New York—Total, 6.

Captured.—Brigadier-Generals Shaler, Seymour, and Crawford (reported)—3. Total number disabled, 14.

Generals Bartlett and Owens were also very slightly wounded, but as they are still at the head of their brigades in the field, they cannot be considered *hors du combat.*

THE REBEL ARMY.

Killed.—Brigadier-Generals J. E. B. Stuart, Jenkins, of South Carolina; J. M. Jones, of Virginia; L. A. Stafford, of Louisiana.—4

Wounded.—Lieutenant-General Longstreet, of Virginia; Major-General Heth, of Virginia; Major-General Pickett, of Virginia; Brigadier-Generals Pegram, of Virginia; Walker, of Virginia: Hays, of Louisiana, Benning, of Georgia.—7.

IMPORTANT FROM DALTON.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

Cincinnati, May 15.—Details of news from Sherman's army up to Thursday afternoon are received. The enemy's position was held by the corps of Howard, Schofield, Palmer, and Hooker, severe skirmishing had occured for some days, resulting in a loss to us of about eight hundred killed, wounded and missing, the greater number being slightly wouuded.

The loss fell chiefly upon Grant,s Division of Hooker,s Corps, and Wood,s Division of Palmer,s Corps. It became fully developed, that Dalton was almost, if not altogether, impregnable to a front attack. The flanking movement by McPhersou was admirably conceived and executed, and secured a vital point at Snake Gap, opening upon Resaca, fifteen miles in the rear of Dalton.

No sooner was this done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right following McPherson. Johnson had no alternative but to take flight from his stroghold on the mountain.

Kilpatrick, at the head of a division of cavalry, reached Johnson's rear, and destoyed the railroad a few miles south of Resaca Sunday night.

Johnson's army is believed to be 60,000 strong, including some 16,000 militia, John Morgan, the celebrated Rebel raider, is commauding a brigade of infantry.

Sherman's army is in magnificent fighting trim, and has absolute confidence of making a triumphat march through Georgia, or wherever else their may direct. Forrest is reported to have crossed the Tennessee River, to make a raid on Sherman's rear, and there is note of preparation for him along the railroads south of Nashville. It is believed he may be well cared for.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, dated "In the Field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12—3:30 P. M.

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North Carolina and South Carolina that have go up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning going to Gen. Hoke, in command of Drury's Bluff. He had a dispatch stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

Gen. Gilmore holds the intrenchments while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines.

Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on James River.

We have had no telegraphic communication with Gen. Sherman since Wednesday.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

GENERAL MEADE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, May 14.—Dispatches dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13, 12 M., have been received. Gen. Meade has issued the following congratulatory address to his troops:—

Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, May 13, 1864.—Soldiers:—The moment has arrived when your Commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all, of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privations will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuation.

Soldiers! your work is not yet over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your Commanding General confident your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses.

We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect. Let us determine to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing in a short time the object of our labor will be accomplished. George G. Meade,
Major-General Commanding.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, May 10.

Senate.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill for the adjustment of the claims of aliens arising out of the present war. The bill to authorize the organization of the Veteran Volunteer Engineers of the Cumberland was passed. Also, the bill to prevent smuggling. The Bank bill was taken up and with the amendments was passed. After an Executive session, adjourned.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the Missouri contested election case, and after some discussion the resolution declaring that Loan is not entitled to a seat was rejected, and the resolution declaring that Bruce is not entitled was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were then considered.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Senate.—The bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was passed. After a spirited debate a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the conduct of the War to investigate the causes of the recent disasters to our arms on Red river. The bill for the relief of contractors for the machinery of the double-ender gunboats, the bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, and the bill granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes were severally passed.

House.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, raising the grade of our representatives to Belgium to that of Minister Plenipotentiary, and reviving the system of Consular pupils. The bill providing for the dismissal from the military service of unemployed Generals was finaly passed—yeas 72, nays 45. The bill to establish a postal money order system was passed.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Senate.—Mr. Wilson offered a bill authorizing every railroad in the United States to carry freight, passengers, mails, troops, and Government supplies, and receive compensation therefor. It was resolved that the Secratary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with a list of all general officers in commission at or since the beginning of the present war. The bill altering the charter of the City of Washington so as to allow every male citizen to vote without regard to color, was brought up for argument, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—The resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce recommending the extension of telegraphic communication with the Old World was presented. The House renewed the consideration of the bill to give homesteads from forfeited or confiscated lands to the soldiers and sailors, without regard to color. The bill declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be public highways of the United States, was also considered.

FRIDAY, May 13.

Senate.—Not in session, having adjourned over until Monday.

House.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, stated to the House the substance of an official dispatch received from Mr Dana the Assistant Secretary of War, and dated at General Grant's headquarters Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. The Speaker then caused to be read Gen. Ingalls' dispatch to Senator Nesmith. The Kentucky contested election case was brought up, but laid over for further consideration. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio reported a bill for the relief of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notes to replace those lost by shipwreck, the Company to give bonds to insure the Government against loss. After a rather lengthy discussion it was passed by the following vote: Yeas 67, nays 65. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the private calender. The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Heavy Reinforcements Going to the Army of the Potomac.

[*From the N. Y. Daily World.*]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Secretary of War, in his dispatch yesterday, stated that the government was sparing no pains to support General Grant. The energy displayed to this end is truly commendable. From the commencement of the movement of the Army of the Potomac, every branch of the War Department has been employed to its utmost capacity to render all possible aid to the active military operations.

Since the battles of the Wilderness, and more particularly since the army has been engaged in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, reinforcements have been sent forward. Twelve thousand men left this city on Thursday, and it is stated that General Sigel has reinforced the Army of the Potomac with 15,000 men. There is every probability that the losses of the army in the late battles have been greatly exaggerated, and that the reinforcements of 25,000 or more men, referred to above, will very nearly make up the actual losses, so that General Meade's army will be quite as strong in *morale*, if not numerically, as it was when it set out upon the campaign.

The Militia of New Jersey Called Out.

Trenton, May 16.—By request of the President of the United States, Governor Parker has issued a Proclamation for all the Militia force he can raise within fifteen days. The troops are to be infantry exclusively, and are to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, to serve for one hundred days; to be equipped, armed, subsisted, and transported as other soldiers. They are to receive no bounty, nor are they to be credited to any draft, but individually they will receive credit for the service.

Presidential.—A "Freedom Club," has been organized at Worcester Mass., the only distinguishing feature in the platform being "avowed sympathy with the Cleveland National Convention."

The N. Y. Herald says that all the war democrats are going to Cleveland convention to nominate Gen. Grant, and advises them to put on Fremont for Vice-president. The Herald also tells that Gen. McClellan replied to some one who inquired as to the presidential prospect, that it was settling itself, and if Grant took Richmond he would be the popular candidate, and would have no opponent.

Horrible Calamity.—On the night of the 24th ult., the residence of Dennis Phillips, Esq'r situated between Laural and Seaford, in Sussex county, Delaware, accidently took fire, and together with its contents was entirely consumed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and it was with the greatest exertion that the members of the family were extricated from the burning building. As it was, three of the sons, aged eleven, thirteen, and seventeen years, were burned in a shocking manner. Two of them died in a few hours, and at last advices, the other was lingering in great agony, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The Presbyterian—This very valuable paper, which was established in 1831, and has had a successful career, and exerted a wholesome influence for good during all this interval, has been enlarged, and is now publish in quarto form, containing fifty-six columns, nearly all of which is original or selected reading. We are pleased to learn that the publishers have receive a large accession to their list of subscribers already. The improvements made will undoubtedly augment that increase.—*Philadelphia North American:*

Arkansas.—The rebel, Marmaduke taking advantage of the absence of General Steele in the southwest, made a movement on Little Rock, which for a time caused the gloomiest apprehension for the city and its inhabitants. It is even said that he was within cannon shot of the place, when General Steele arrived there with his forces. This has dispelled all fears of an attack. On his return from Camden, General Steele again encountered Price, and defeated him on the 30th ult.

Government has ordered an immediate draft in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland, to fill deficiencies in their quotas.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 5th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks: They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFF

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

To the Friends of the Inquirer.

We are much encouraged by the kind and friendly words said for the INQUIRER by its friends. We have added eighty new names to our list, since the first of April. These names have been received without any concerted effort. A few gentlemen in different localities have interested themselves in extending the circulation of the INQUIRER. The results of their efforts convinces us, that if a concerted and hearty effort is made throughout the county, the circulation of this paper can be greatly increased. We are giving more reading matter than has ever been given in any other paper published in this county, and we shall continue to give as much hereafter. Our friends will understand that it costs a good deal more to print such a paper than one filled with advertisements. There are more than a thousand good Union men in this county, who do not take the INQUIRER, but who are abundantly able to do so. Every one of them ought to take their county paper, and as the INQUIRER in this case happens to be *their* county paper, they ought to take *it*. If the intelligent Union citizens of Bedford county desire to make the INQUIRER among the best country papers in the State, let them do *their* part, and come forward with a prompt and liberal support.

☞ The attention of persons owning Unseated Lands is directed to the Commissioners' advertisement in this week's paper.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christion Association, No. 104 Chestnut street.

Internal Revenue Notice.

The Assessor of internal revenue publishes a notice in THE INQUIRER of this week, that the assessment books of this county will be open for examination until the 28th of May inst. Tax payers of Bedford county will make their appeals in writing to THOMAS HUGHS, Esq., of Bedford.

Professional.

I. N. BOWSER, resident Dentist of Woodberry, will be absent from home for four weeks from the 17th of May. At the end of this time he will be home again, to faithfully attend to the duties of his profession.

High Water.

We had heavy rains in this vicinity the latter part of last week. The streams were a good deal swollen in consequence. The Raystown Branch was bank full. Denning's creek overflowed its banks. At Ritchey's and Bridaham's bridges the water was two feet over the road. The water rose to the height of about six feet above high water mark. Travellers were obliged to pass down the east side to the bridge over the river at the turnpike crossing.

Concerning Swine.

James Kirboy, High Constable, against Capt. Geo. Smith.

Mr. Smith's hogs had been running at large in the Borough, in violation of a borough ordinance. On the 12th inst. Constable Kirboy seized and put them in the pound. On the same day Mr. Smith directed a boy to open the door, which having been done, he drove the hogs away. Mr. S. refused to pay the constable fees. Constable Kirboy brought an action before Esquire Nicodemus for his fees, and the case was tried on Wednesday. Verdict—Two dollars and costs against Smith. Moral—It costs something for hogs to break a borough ordinance.

The Enrollment.

From an official order, given in another column, it will be seen that the Boards of enrollment are required to revise and correct the enrollment lists. The different Boards are required to appoint at once enrolling officers, who are to enroll all persons whose names have been omitted: such as shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; alien who ahall have declared their intention to become citizens; persons discharged from the military and naval, and who have not been in the service for two years during the present war; all persons exempted under the act of March, 1863, and not exempted under the act of February, 1864.

The Boards of enrollment are required to strike from the enrollment lists, upon satisfactory proof, the names of all persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five years; all who are manifestly physically or mentally unfit for the service; all who are now in the military or naval service of the United States, and all who have been in the military or naval service two years or more during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

THE HISTORY
OF
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

The most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in case of Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Nervous Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomac or liver, places it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation.

For sale by Druggists and dealers, everywhere.
May 6. 1864.—4t.

THROAT DISEASES. "We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., ANN E., infant daughter of William T. and Camilla Welch, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Mrs. Welch died a few weeks since, and now her dear babe has joined her in the Better Land. "Of such is the kingdom heaven."

She bent her angel wing from heaven,
To visit earth's domain;
But getting near, drew back with fear,
And soared to heaven again.

WILLIAM JAMES BAUGHMAN, of Company A, 2d Penna. Cavalry, of the neighborhood of Bloody Run, died in Douglas Hospital, Washington City, on the 26th of April, 1864, of Chronic Diarrhea, in the 26th year of his life. He went into the army at the call of his country, in November, 1861, and was in active service up to February, 1864, when, from an attack of the disease which caused his death, he was obliged to go to the Hospital for medical treatment, where he received all the attention that could be rendered, but all to no avail. He took with him into the army that which many neglect, the saving grace of God. Although he was surrounded with wild and reckless companions, yet he always maintained his integrity. When brought down upon the bed of death, he had the consolation and presence of that Friend "who sticketh closer than a brother." And while his friends and neighbors are called upon to mourn his death, they have the blissful thought to console them that he has gone to his peaceful home in heaven. I will close this obituary by giving the words of his Chaplain to his father: "He was very patient during all his sufferings, perfectly resigned to the will of God, and he died with the full hope of eternal life beyond the grave." J. B. POLSGROVE.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

List of Killed and Wounded in Company D, 138th Regiment.

CAMP IN THE FIELD,
May 13, 1864.

DEAR FATHER:—As there is a mail going out this morning, and I know you are anxious to her from us, I will give you a little of the news, and a very little too. We hove been put through since we left, but I am all right yet. John got one of his fingers shot off in the second fight. I saw him once siube. He has been sent to the rear. Wm. Amick and Wm. Ake were killed.

The loss in our Company was about 18 killed, wounded and missing. Will Defibaugh is missing but we still hope he may turn up. Will Line, Gray, Stevens, Beard, Steckman, Beltz and Allen Cobler are with us and well. If any of their friends inquire for them you can tell them. The Captain is all right. This will be the tenth day we have been under fire. I will now tell you how many are killed, wounded and missing. Killed—Wm. Amick and Wm. Ake. Wounded—John Loonard, Jos. Carle, Miles Smith, Wm. Smith, John Cook, N. Kegg, A. Carl, Harry King, A. Biddle, D. Price, Conrad Claycomb, Wm. Robinson and John Ake. Missing—Joseph Loy, Wm. Defibaugh, John Ritchey, C. Gardner. This is the truth and I want you to tell the friends just as I have it here. The news is favorable and we are in good spirits. I have no more time to write.

Your affectionate son,
R. W. COOK,
2d Lieutenant.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

New Advertisements.

U. S. REVENUE TAXES.

PERSONS Assesed under the Internal Revenue Laws, are hereby notified, that the Books of the Assistant Assessor will be opened for their inspection until the 28TH OF MAY, INST. Those in Bedford County, who may desire to appeal, will do so, *in writing*, on or before that day, and deliver the same to Thomas Hughs, Esq., of Bedford.

R. G. HARPER.
may20'64-2t. Assessor, 10th Dist.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, May the 15th, 1864.

B
Brown Samuel
Burgese Martin
Barmend John
C
Crist Elizabeth
Cresswell J M
Cael W
Carpenter S B
Cessna Margaret
D
Diehl Wm H
Deel Joel
Dull Lissil
Daugherty A. E Mrs. 2
Diehl Adam H
Daucken Miss Mary A
Dochertay Samuel
Deel Joseph
Dull Andrew
Dikeman Gutha
E
Eberly David
English George W
Ernest Miss Mary
Ernest Elizabeth
F
Fockler E D
G
Gragg Wm.
Greve George W 2
Grist Mrs Elizabeth
Gosnell Miss Lizzie
H
Heming Mrs Rachael
Haney Wm
Hetrick J S
Hale Miss Catharine
Hendrickson Miss Mary
I
Imes Miss Ann M
K
Kinton Charles
L
Lelken Viola M
Lewis S P
Layteu Aaron
M
Miller Hisacca
McCreary Benjamin W
Miller Daniel
Miller Jonathan
Mathias Daniel
Miller Miss Mary
Miller John 2
Miller Henry
Mechtley George
Mitchell Mrs Jas
Mook Susannah Mrs D
McGibben James
N
Nathens J M
O
Oliver Rebecca
O'Neal Miss Lucy
R
Ranson S
Robison Alonzo
Rickley Mrs M A
Rubert Wm
Ringler Cyrus
Rale David H
S
Schwartz Mrs Sarah
Stickler John
Smith Miss Miriam
Sileen Mrs Catharine
Straley Miss Sarah A
Smith Miss Elizabeth
Sill Henry
Smith Albert
Scufford Miss
Smith Christena
Steckman Miss Cath
Schaffer Mary D (Mills)
Sellers Miss Catharine
Smith James
Smith Hezkeiah
T
Tomkins Miss Frances
Thomas Wane
W
Williams Margaret
Whitsten Delilah

☞ To obtain any of the above Letters, the applicant must call for "advertised Letters," and pay one cent for advertising. WM. RISER, P. M.

Headquarters of Provost Marshall.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 12th, 1864.

THE attention of the public is called to the following Circular from the officer of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshall General of Western Division of Pennsylvania.

Citizens desiring a full and accurate enrollment of persons liable to do military duty, are requested to communicate such information as may be lead to the same to their respective Enrolling officers or to those Headquarters.

The several Enrolling officers are informed that they will shortly receive by mail the requisite printed instructions and blanks.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. and Prov. Mar., 16th Dist. Pa.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHALL GENERAL,
Harrisburg, May 7th 1864.

Circular, No. 46.

I. The different Boards of Enrollment, Western Division, Pa., are are required to immediately proceed to execute the sixth section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend an Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1864.

II. They will at once appoint the necessary enrolling officers for their respective Districts, with instructions

1. To enroll all persons whose names have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers, in previous enrollments.
2. All persons who shall arrive at the age of 20 years before the draft.
3. All aliens who shall have declared their intention to become citizens.
4. All persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service for two years during the present war.
5. And all persons exempted under the provisions of the 2nd section of the enrolling Act, approved March 3d 1864, but not exempted under the provisions of the Act approved Feb. 24, 1864.

III. The Boards of Enrollment will also at once proceed to strike from the enrollment, upon satisfactory proof

1. The names of all persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five years.
2. The names of all persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for the service.
3. The names of such persons as are at this time, actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.
4. The names of such persons as have served in the military or naval service, two years or more, during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

IV. To the end that all persons interested may have notice and the object in view (a complete and accurate revised enrollment) promoted, Dis. Pro. Marshalls are directed to publish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th paragraphs of this order in the authorized newspapers of their respective districts.

J. V. BOMFORD,
Lt. Col. 16th U. S. In'fy., A. A. P. M. Gen.
may20,'64-3t.

1000 YARDS NEW CARPET.

JUST RECEIVED—

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR IN EXCHANGE FOR WOOL.

may 13,-tf A. B. CRAMER.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taken AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-4m. Elbinsville, Pa.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases**, after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. E. RILEY.
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER.
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER.
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR.
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of Broad Top Tp., upon the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
April 29, 1864-6t.* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Gordon, dec'd. The subscriber appointed to settle the exceptions to said account and to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22nd of April, inst., when and where all parties interested may attend they think proper. JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.
apr. 8, 1864—d.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David Ford, Sr. of Broad Top township, having been granted to the subscriber living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
April 22, 1864—c. *Executor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Bedford apr. 8, 1864—f*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t* Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of J. M. Barndollar & J. J. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. J. Barndollar. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully asked to call and settle without delay, and those owing over six months are asked to pay their accounts or give notes.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.

The business will be continued by J. M. Barndollar & W. P. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son. They will always have a complete stock of goods to suit the trade, and they solicit the patronage of prompt paying customers.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.
Bloody Run, May 1, 1864. [may6-6t*.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of the within FiFa to me directed, there will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 4th day of June, A. D.*, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the right, title and interest of Isaac Wigfield, in the following Two Tracts of LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, viz:—One thereof containing *Four Hundred and Nine acres and One Hundred Perches*, surveyed on a Warrant in the name of Gustavus Tom. The other thereof containing *Four Hundred and Five acres and Twenty-four Perches*, surveyed on a Warrant in the name of Nicholas Tom, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Wigfield.

Sheriff's Office. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, May 13, '64-4t *Sheriff.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, will confer a favor by calling upon me and settling up at once, as I desire to close my accounts as soon as possible. J. E. DURBORROW.
apr. 15, 1864—c.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF

UNSEATED LAND!

THE Commissioners' Sale of Unseated Lands which was advertised to take place on the 5th of January, inst., having been postponed, will now be held on *Tuesday, June 14th.* Quite a number of tracts have been redeemed since January; and persons holding such lands and knowing them to have been advertised, can still have an opportunity to redeem them by making application to the Clerk before the 13th of June, at which time the Sale will positively take place.

The Commissioners will be in Session on MONDAY, June 13th. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER.
May 13, 1864-ts. *Clerk.*

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

TO SELL THE

ELEGANT FULL LENGTH

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING

OF

President Lincoln,

SIGNING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATN.

THE best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence. For Particulars address,

JOHN DAINTY, PUBLISHER,
No. 17 South 6th street, Phiada.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years I have suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the smaller 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size, being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

106 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Ft. Horne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Overgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 8th day of June, A. D.*, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The one undivided fourth part of all the following Tracts or pieces of Land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. TATE, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, known as the "Yellow House Property," containing 231 acres and 85 perches, having thereon erected a Two-storied Frame Dwelling HOUSE, and Frame Barn, partly elcased and under fence.

No. 2. Known as "The Price Improvement Tract," containing 98 acres and 24 perches, strict measure.

No. 3. Known as "The Hall Tract," containing 115 acres 139 perches, strict measure.

No. 4. Containing 464 acres and 68 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of W. P. Schell and S. H. Tate.

No. 5. Containing 187 acres and 128 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 6. Containing 116 acres and 37 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of Jacob H. Barndollar.

No. 7. Containing 158 acres and 79 perches, and allowance, surveyed on Warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 8. Containing 159 acres, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant to John Morris—excepting out of said 159 acres, the surface of 113 acres, 79 perches, strict measure.

No. 9. Containing 254 acres and 46 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of W. P. Schell and S. L. Russel, Esqrs.

Also, the one undivided fourth part of the right of all the Iron Ore, and other Minerals, in, under and upon the following tracts or pieces of land, viz:

No. 1. Containing 207 acres, 122 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract surveyed on Warrant of George Smith.

No. 2. Containing 106 acres, strict measure, being part of a larger tract, surveyed on Warrant of Dan'l. Duncan.

No. 3. Containing 43 acres and 152 perches, strict measures, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on Warrant to George Smith.

No. 4. Containing 55 acres, 123 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on Warrant to Daniel Duncan.

The foregoing 13 Tracts of Land are situated in the Township of West Providence and Monroe, and constitute what is known as the "Great Iron Ore Bank," and will be sold together. They are now and have been for some time in use, for mining purposes, and the Iron Ore is the very best quality and found in very large quantities. It has been analyzed by the first chemists of the country, and pronounced of a superior quality. This analysis discovered a large quantity of Ochre in these lands. They are now owned in connection with Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Wm. P. Schell, Hon. S. L. Russell, and Robert H. Gratz, Esqr.

Also, the Ore and Mineral Right of a Tract of Land situate in Liberty Township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher, and others, surveyed on Warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less.

Also, the following Tracts, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley Township, in said county. Warranted in the name of Mary Kegg and containing 397½ acres, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq. Joseph Leasure, and others.

No. 2. A tract of land in Liberty Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to Andrew P. Miller, containing 75 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land in East Providence Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant of George Devries, containing 210 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land in East Providence Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant of Jacob Ritchey, containing 100 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in Hopewell Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to William

News and Other Items.

SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR.—Macaulay, in the portion of his history relating to the state of English society at the close of the great revolution, touches on a subject curiously paralleled in our own times.—Speaking of the fears that were then entertained as to the result of disbanding Cromwell's army and throwing its unruly elements back into society, he says:—

"The troops were now to be disbanded. Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world, and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce much misery and crime—that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such a result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had just been absorbed into the mass of the community. The royalist themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the discarded warriors prospered beyond other men; that none was charged with any theft or robbery; that none was heard to ask an alms; and that, if a baker, a mason, or wagoner attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, *he was, in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldier's.*"

MENTAL EXERTION.—It has been asserted by persons whose intellectual powers were of the highest order, and whose industry was as remarkable as their ability, that more than six or eight hours every day could not be employed effectively by the generality of young for the purpose of mental improvement.—If this be the case—and it is probably not very far from the truth—in vain does the ambitious student rob nature of that sleep which Providence has made necessary for the renovation of the exhausted powers of the mind; and in vain also does he attempt to combine simultaneously the efforts of mental attention with bodily exercise, or to pursue his severer studies during the hour of meals.—*Prof. Kidd.*

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "We have some more facts in relation to the gold discoveries in Van Buren county. On Wednesday last Messrs. E. Smith, W. S. Wiggins and J. H. Tuttle went across the marsh where the first discoveries of gold were made, and commenced working in the small streams that come down from the hills, where they obtained coarser gold than has yet been found, and that which is known by the miners as 'shot' gold. Eight pieces were obtained in one pan of dirt and each pan contained more or less gold. This has increased the excitement, and many people are now prospecting among the hills. The quartz rock in that vicinity has indications of gold; it has also other minerals, such as iron, quicksilver and the like.

COFFEE AND TEA CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has over five thousand coffee-plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardiness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea-plants have been raised during the last year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitudes corresponding to all California, and the San Franisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in that State.—*Gard. Monthly,*

A MADMAN'S FEELINGS.—The Rev. Robert Hall, in "Green's Reminiscences," in allusion to his first attack of mania, says:" All my imagination has been overstretched, You, with the rest of my friends, tell me that I was only seven *weeks* in confinement, and the date of the year corresponds, up that I am bound to believe you, but they have appeared to me like seven *years*. My mind was so excited, and my imagination so lively and active, that more ideas passed through my mind during those seven weeks than in any seven years of my life. Whatever I had obtained from reading or reflection was present to me."

ZINC.—A large proportion of the public may not be aware that the use of zinc vessels for domestic purposes is extremely dangerous. Vinegar, cider, wine, and in fact all acids which have remained in zinc, become poisonous more or less violent; this is even the case with milk, which contains a powerful acid termed acid latque. Various cases of sickness, cholic, and even many deaths of young children, have occured, the cause of which have deen clearly traced to the use of milk that has been in contact with this metal.

A MARTIAL BUFFOON.—There is often a buffoon attached to each Russain company, who amuses his comrades by his jests and antics, and is generally a great favorite. On one occasion in the Caucasus, when the troops were driven back by the Circassians, the buffoon was wounded and left behind. A favorite jest of his had been to crow like a cock; and as he lay on the ground, he thought of the only way to save himself, and crowed. This had such an effect on his comrades, that they rallied, charged again, and saved him.

THE MEMORY of Jefferson was dishonored by a disunion celebration of his birthday, at the Broadway hotel, New York, Wednesday evening. The company was small but select, and ex-Governor Seymour of Connecticut and C. C. Burr made the only speeches. Burr declared that cowardice of the democratic party had ruined the country. Vallandigham was toasted as "the champion of liberty," and another toast enthusiastically received was: "The presidential contest of 1864—A fair vote or a free fight."

JAMES I, once went out of his way to hear a noted clergyman, who, upon his entrance into church, left his text to declaim against swearing, for which the King was notorious. When he had finished, James thanked him for his sermon, but asked him what connecton swearing had with it? "Since your Majesty came out of the way to hear me," said the clergyman. "I could do no less than go out of mine to meet you."

IN THE curiosity department of the New York fair was a mutilated one dollar greenback, which had been pierced with rebel bullets and afterwards taken from the dead body of a private Union soldier killed in battle. His mother sent it to the fair as the only contribution her limited means would allow her to; and last Saturday a patriotic lady was so much and so sensibly effected by the touching history of this bit of paper money that she bought it for a hundred dollars.

THE LEGISLATURE of this State adjourned on Thursday the 5th inst. The apportionment and appropriation bills were passed as also a bill to purchase the fine building on Front street, belonging to the estate of Wells Coverly dec'd, as a residence for the Governor, at a cost of $20 000. The much needed enlargement of the Capital building has again been postponed, on the score of economy. The bill increasing the pay of Judges and members of the Legislature has failed.

'How do I look, Pompey,' said a young dandy to his servant, as he had finished dressing himself.

'Elegant, massa; you look as bold as a lion.'

'Bold as a lion, Pompey! How do you know? You never saw a lion.

'O, yes, massa, I seed one down to massa Jenks,' in de stable.'

'Down to Jenks,' Pompey? Why you abominable fool, Jenks' hasn't got a lion; that's a jackass.'

'Can't help it, massa, you look just like him.'

THAT ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER, whose sudden and mysterious debut in Johnstown recently, we noticed last week, to wit, the frog found snugly imbeded in a chunk of solid rock, has died. Nothing is known to a certainty, but it is supposed he "piped out" of a broken heart at finding himself the matter of say a thousand years behind the genius of the stirrngi, bewildering times wherein we live, and into which he was so violentvy precipitated. Poor frog!

The Chicago Times, noted as one of the foremost peace organs in the country, frankly takes ground against the conclusions arrived at by Congressman LONG in his now famous speech. It argues strongly against any movement looking toward a recognition of the confederacy, and denies that any considerable portion of the Democratic party are disposed to take that ground.

A RECENT French work says that every 10,500 years the waters of the oceans and seas pass faom one pole to the other—everybody drowned, of course. This "singular phenomenon." the book says, occurred 4200 years ago, so that we have 6000 years to spare before the next, which, so far as we are concerned, is consolatory.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury at Wasdington in the case of Margaret Duvall is that she died of pneumonia. There was not a particle of evidence to sustain the allegation of abortion. Miss Duvall was one of the clerks in the Treasury Department, about whom there have been many reckless stories told of late.

THANKFUL.—"How good is Providence," lisped a damsel as a gusty March breeze swept over the street, "for the same wind which raises the tips of our skirts, blows dust in the eyes of the spectators on the corner."

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.

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☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.
A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
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CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.
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WILL be ready for sale in a few days. Families in
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will please leave their orders. Terms cash.
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GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.
FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES & REVENUES, No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APSIL 4TH, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the object of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but if attained, will be productive of immese results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of pasriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor." or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier; toller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron-works, oil-works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government offier, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua manker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenne," from all the great employing establisements, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contributions of one's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen lawyers, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of the country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the DAY OF LABOR from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle field.

These sufferings it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and bury regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate efforts in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addsessed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

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and 106 others.	and 51 others.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Male and Female Seminary,
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The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
mar. 18 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

THE REAL ESTATE OF JOHN C. RIFFLE.

Situate in Harmon's Bottom, Bedford county, containing 223 acres, 150 of which are cleared—lying on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. The improvements are a good farm house, large bank barn and a number of outbuildings; also a large grist mill in good running order with 2 run of French burrs and 2 meuntain choppers; also a two storied stone house (millers house) This is a very desirable property—the land is in a high state of cultivation and adopted to the raising of wheat.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

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Shuck Brothers are just receiving a Splendid Stock of

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CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

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The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage. SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

THE LOST FOUND.
EVERY THING IS NOW LOST IN
HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at old prices, call at
Mrs E. V. Mowry's,
who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper.

HER STOCK CONSISTS OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW CACTUS, LEGHORN, AND CRAPE, BONNETS, INFANT CAPS, AND HOODS, SHAKERS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS SHOES AND BOOTS, HATS AND CAPS. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!!
I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.
Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.
jan. 9 1863—tf.

L. JOHNSON & CO.'S TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.
—Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1795, on the base of Sowers's Germantown Foundry of 1739.

Our long practice and experience enable us to offer the largest variety of PRINTING TYPES, and all the appurtenances of a printing office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up and finishing of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c. Our facilities are extensive enough to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost) of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office.

PLAIN OR FANCY TYPES, MUSIC of unparalleled beauty, *cast in this Foundry only*, SCRIPTS, FLOWERS, BORDERS, CUTS, BRASS OF METAL RULES, LABOUR-SAVING RULES and LABOUR-SAVING FURNITURE, BRASS BRACES, BRASS CIRCLES and OVALS, &c.

PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. PRINTING INK, of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the Inks, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the lowest terms.

STEREOTYPING or ELECTROTYPING of Books, Music, Wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the finest style of art. Our "Specimen Book" (the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make orders, who will direct how it may be transmitted to them. It is too large to be sent by mail. Courteous attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house. L. JOHNSON & Co.
apr. 15. 1864—c. 606 Sansom St. Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.
GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.

Committee on Labor Incomes and Revenue. Office No. 118 S. Seventh Street.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers.

What the people can do in their separate capacity!
What Pennsylvania can do!
What New Jersey can do!
What Delaware can do!
What each county can do!
What each city and town can do!
What each profession can do!
What each trade can do!
What each occupation can do!
What each manufactory can do!
What each bank, insurance company and railroad can rd!
What each mine can do!
What each workshop can do!
What each family can do!
What each man can do!
What each woman can!
What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show to the world what Aemrican freemen are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.
The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!
Organize in your workshops—in your families.
Let the men organize.
Let the women organize.
Let the trades organize.
Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairwoman of Ladies' Com.
M. J. Mitcheson, Secretary.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.
mar, 4. 1864—8 mo.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!
E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buyiug eleewkere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

WANTED.
Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.
Address EAGLE WORLS,
Harrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1854—d.

LOCUST PINS, LOCUST PINS, STAVES, &c.
WANTED.
Large quantities, all lengths, of LOCUST PINS for Cash. Also, Staves; Hoop-Poles; Oak, Ash, Hickory, Poplar, Walnut, and Cherry lumber &c.
Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill St. Warf, Phila.
apr. 22.—d.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.
MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!
The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

NOTICE.
The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giviug credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.
April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.
A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 29, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!
PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
STOMACH BITTERS.
A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the
STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail